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LAWTON AT MANILA

Arrives Today on Transport Grant
With Reinforcements for Otis.

REBELS TERRORIZE A VILLAGE

Sharpshooters Annoy Our Troops at
San Pedro Macati.

WEATHER HOT AND SHOWERY

MANILA, March 10, 5 p.m.—The United States transport Grant, which sailed from New York January 19, having on board Maj. Gen. Lawton, the 4th Infantry and a battalion of the 17th Infantry, arrived here this morning.

Gen. Lawton landed and formally reported to Maj. Gen. Otis, after which he returned on board the Grant. The troops that reached here on board the Grant—the 4th Infantry and a battalion of the 17th Infantry—will be disembarked immediately.

A battalion of the 22d Infantry has reinforced Gen. Wheaton's brigade.

Rebels Terrorize a Village.

Rebel incendiaries landed at the village of Panlaan last night for the purpose, it is alleged, of terrorizing those of the inhabitants who do not sympathize with the insurrection. A number of native houses were destroyed.

With the exception of San Pedro Macati, where Filipino sharpshooters incessantly annoy the American troops, matters are unusually quiet all over the island.

The weather is much cooler today.

Officers Remains Sent Home.

The remains of Colonel W. E. Smith, Major E. McConville, Captain David S. Elliott and Second Lieutenant Eugene S. French, who were killed in action, were shipped home today by the United States transport Scandia with military honors, the 2d Oregon Volunteers furnishing the escort.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 80 degrees and the weather was showery.

GEN. LAWTON REACHES MANILA.

Arrival of the Grant, With Over 1,700 Troops.

The following telegram was received from Gen. Otis this morning:

"MANILA, March 10, 1899. 'Adjutant General, Washington: 'Transport Grant arrived: troops in good condition. Arizona, Newport leave today for San Francisco. Manila via Hong Kong, Newport via Nagasaki. OTIS.'"

The Grant, with Gen. H. W. Lawton in command, sailed from New York January 19 with the 4th Infantry and four companies of the 17th Infantry; total, 42 officers and 1,719 enlisted men.

DEWEY'S TASK NEARLY DONE.

But There is No Idea of Relieving Him of His Command.

The statement can be repeated on the authority of the detail office of the Navy Department that Admiral Dewey will not be relieved at Manila until he chooses to make application for such relief. So far he has not given any intimation of a purpose to apply for relief in the immediate future, and from the few declarations he has made the department has every reason to believe that he does not contemplate any such action. Consequently there is no foundation for the story that Admiral Schley or any other admiral has been selected to take command of the Asiatic station.

So far as the Navy Department is concerned, the directing officials are not only willing, but anxious that Dewey shall complete his task in the Philippines, and they desire the circulation of such stories as those alleging that he is to be relieved for the reason that by constant repetition the impression might be conveyed to the admiral that the department would like to relieve him. In the case of a man of Dewey's caliber, such a feeling of suggestion, if he had the slightest reason to believe that an official foundation would be sufficient to induce him to apply immediately for relief from duty, would be sufficient to induce him to do so.

As Dewey himself fixed the limitation of his stay by the length of the task before him, it may be a matter of interest to record the belief of many naval officers that after the end is almost within sight, Admiral Dewey will remain in Manila; he has assisted in the taking of Iloilo; he has sent forces to Cebu in connection with the army, also to Negros; and the principal part of the Philippines have all been taken. The navy will not be in a position to be placed in proper positions on the shores of the bay of Manila to command the country for miles around, in cooperation with the army, through the agency of the signal corps, the insurgents can be shelled from the jungles many miles inland by the warships.

The next and last feature of Dewey's task will be the establishment of a close blockade to prevent the means of war or supplies from reaching the insurgents, and providing there are any insurgents remaining after Otis and Lawton have made their move. When this has been done, when there is nothing further in the line of fighting for the warships to do, then it will be believed that Dewey's task will probably be regarded as finished by him, and it will be time for the Navy Department to consider the question of a successor to the command of the Asiatic station.

THREATENED AGAIN BY FLOOD.

People of Shawneetown, Ill., Leaving Their Homes.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., March 10.—This city is threatened with another flood similar to the one that almost swept the town away a year ago. The residents are moving out as rapidly as possible, and all the live stock has been removed. The levee is thought to be weak in some places, and a break is liable to occur at any time. Many residences and business houses have been destroyed. The town has been practically rebuilt and should another flood occur the loss would be tremendous.

Atlantic Iron Works Resume.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., March 10.—The Atlantic Iron and Steel Company resumed operations in full today after a long idleness. The firm employs several hundred men and signed the amalgamated scale.

No. 14,362.

THE SITUATION IN SAMOA

Malietoa Waiting for the Decision of the Three Powers.

His Friend Tamasese Tells of an Interview With the German, Dr. Kramer.

APIA, Samoan Islands, February 23, via San Francisco, March 10.—Tanus Malietoa, the recently elected king, and the high chief, Tamasese, were interviewed today on board the British cruiser Porpoise. Tanus deputed his friend Tamasese to do most of the talking.

"We remain here," said the king, "awaiting the decision of the three powers, and until a firm government be established in this country."

Tamasese said that the Germans had made certain promises to him through Dr. Kramer, an officer of the German navy.

Continuing, Tamasese said: "Kramer told me I must leave Malietoa and Jola Mataafa at Mullinu, and if I did not I would be sent away to another country. He said it would be right for Mataafa to be king, but Mataafa would be taken away quickly, and then I, Tamasese, would be left here to take the kingship. I said to Kramer: 'How is it that you desire Mataafa now? Do you not remember the time when you were the heads of our people? How, then, can you support him now?'"

"Kramer answered: 'Never mind that; it is only a trick.'"

Subsequently an interview was held at Mullinu with Mataafa. According to Mataafa, the German consul had said the German government had forgotten the past and now had no objection to his becoming king.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Appeal to the Several States to Provide Representation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 10.—The following telegram, signed by Mayor Diehl, as chairman of the board of directors of the Pan-American Exposition Company, and by the proprietors of all Buffalo papers has been sent to the governors of all states the legislatures of which are known to be in session. The governors will be communicated with by mail:

"We earnestly ask your assistance toward securing the passage of resolutions through your legislatures enabling your state to erect buildings and make an exhibit at the Pan-American exposition to be held near Buffalo on the Niagara frontier in 1901. The federal government has appropriated \$500,000, our state \$300,000. Our citizens already have raised \$1,500,000. Your enabling act can be made conditional upon its being an enterprise worthy of your state exhibit in 1901. Your early legislative adjournment necessitates dispatch. Further particulars by mail."

At a meeting to be held tomorrow resolutions will be prepared which will be introduced in the New York state legislature, requesting Governor Roosevelt to issue notifications and invitations to the governors of other states to participate in the exposition.

HEAD MONEY FOR DEWEY'S MEN.

Gov. Holden Brings Claims Aggregating \$800,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Gov. Holden of Washington, who returned from the Orient on the Hong Kong steamer Maru, has in his possession 1,100 claims of the officers and men of Dewey's fleet for head money. The claims are to be filed with the Court of Claims in Washington for final action. The head money for Admiral Dewey and his officers and men will aggregate \$250,000 or \$300 per head for the 1,875 officers and men of the fleet.

The prize money of the officers and men under Admiral Dewey will amount to \$400,000 plus the salvage of three vessels recently raised. This money will be distributed by the United States district courts.

Speaking of Admiral Dewey, Mr. Holden said: "While somewhat worried by the exacting duties and responsibilities of his position, he looked fairly well, too."

JAPANESE LABOR COMING IN.

Labor Circles in Northwest Much Activated Over Reports.

TACOMA, Wash., March 10.—Labor circles in the northwest are much agitated over reports, which are received with general credence, that hundreds of Japanese contract laborers are being brought into Puget sound cities. Every month from 500 to 1,000 Japanese laborers are landed at Tacoma, Vancouver and Portland. Practically all pass inspection, the requirements of which are sure and easy and \$9 in cash. It is said that hundreds of these men are finding employment on various railroad lines.

FOOD FOR IMPRISONED MINERS.

Communication Opened Up by Means of a Water Pipe.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 10.—Communication has been established with Chas. Reuss and Bert Frey, imprisoned in the Bonair mine through the caving in of the shaft, by ripping asunder the water pipe by a charge of dynamite lowered to the proper depth.

Provisions were lowered through the pipe. A new shaft will have to be sunk before the men can be reached. The rescue will take about a week.

VIOLATED STATE LABOR LAWS.

George Beatty Arrested on Six Charges at Portland, Ind.

PORTLAND, Ind., March 10.—George Beatty, one of the proprietors of the Beatty Glass factory at Dunkirk, has been arrested on six different charges of labor law violation. He is being held on \$10,000 bail for trial.

The arrest was brought about by D. F. Kennedy, organizer of the Indiana Federation of Labor, Mr. Darrick, a member of the advisory committee of the same organization, and B. S. Campbell of Anderson, their attorney.

USED BOTH ROPE AND PISTOL.

Tragic End of an Old Man Recently Married.

LEBANON, Ind., March 10.—A tragic ending of a matrimonial venture between two old people who met through a matrimonial agency was made by Edward W. Nick, who after his wife had begun proceedings for divorce broke up her furniture, then shot himself, and finally hanged himself to a tree.

Wannick came from Flagstaff, Ariz., last August to marry his wife, then a widow. The result was unhappy and divorce proceedings precipitated the above result.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1899—FOURTEEN PAGES.

SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT

New York Politics May Complicate the Situation.

REED'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ROOSEVELT

Effect on the Presidential Contest

Next Year.

AWAITING MR. SHERMAN

It is still uncertain how Mr. Sherman will look upon the proposition to make him a candidate against Mr. Reed for the speakership of the next House. Besides his reluctance to assume an attitude of rivalry toward Mr. Reed, the speaker-elect of New York politics may complicate the situation. Governor Roosevelt is likely to be the man around whom will rally those republicans who want to defeat President McKinley for re-election. It is a question whether Senator Platt can bring himself to the point of favoring the Roosevelt move. If he should, it would be a difficult thing for Mr. Sherman or any other New York man to lead the New York delegation for the administration in a fight against Mr. Reed.

ON THE UNPOPULAR SIDE.

Mr. Reed, in his antagonism of the administration, has pointed out, has taken the unpopular side of the great questions that are uppermost in the public mind. He has, therefore, it is thought, eliminated himself as a personal rival of the President for the presidential nomination in 1900. He and Roosevelt do not agree on national policy with respect to expansion any more than do he and the President, what it is being whispered about that he may lend his powerful support to Roosevelt in order to defeat McKinley for the nomination. So much is being said in secret that it is hard to tell just what to expect. The situation is extremely complicated, and the closer one gets to the inner workings of it the more confused it appears.

Mr. Sherman has not indicated to the treasury officials that there is any doubt about his accepting the general appraisership of New York, and they assume that he is going to accept. Neither has he resigned his membership in the House. He is expected here in about a week, and then it will probably be determined whether his course will be. If he declines to remain in Congress and make the fight for Speaker, another man will be sought, but it is felt that the prospect will be dimming.

It cannot be continued through the Congress and make the fight for Speaker. The full development of the plan depends upon the selection of a man who can probably carry it out. For the moment, however, the idea, since there is no disposition to make simply a demonstration and then to leave Mr. Reed in power.

THE SPEAKER'S ATTITUDE.

It is claimed that Mr. Reed's attitude during the Congress just expired was one, not only of opposition to many of the great measures forming a part of the policy of the administration, but that he has sought in every way to weaken the administration and to encourage opposition to Mr. McKinley. How far the secret opposition of New York is supported by the flashes of light now and then. Evidence has been detected of an insidious influence.

It is said that certain men who had been looked upon as staunch supporters of the president have been found to be fraternizing with those who are unfriendly to the administration, and for the rebuilding of an organized opposition looking to the convention of 1900.

It is said that Mr. Reed is based on considerations of what the republican national convention may do next year. The speaker-elect is expected to be elected in the past to the policy of such opposition to the president's term would embarrass the administration and prevent the successful carrying out of a policy calculated to give credit to the administration. As a result of the speaker's opposition, it is claimed, much that was completed within the time limit, and upon the success of which must to considerable extent depend McKinley's reelection as president, failed in the last Congress. Practically all the bills that he round out and complete the policy of the administration must be done at the opening of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The same sort of insidious opposition, it is said, existed during the Fifty-fifth Congress might be disastrous to the plans of the administration to carry McKinley to go out of the White House with his work uncompleted.

OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is pointed out that Mr. Reed was opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, that he was at times sympathetic with the administration's Cuban policy, that he is to be acquired of the Philippines and of Porto Rico, and was unfriendly to the army reorganization on a permanent basis; that he opposed the Nicaragua canal, which is regarded as essential to the development of the expansion policy, and the Pacific cable, being responsible for the defeat of both. It is suggested that his opposition thus disclosed to the general policy of the administration will be almost certain to hinder action if he is Speaker of the next House. Moreover, his great power and prominence encourages the development of an anti-administration faction in the party along almost the same lines of opinion. The question, as those adopted by the followers of W. J. Bryan—anti-expansion, anti-army, and almost everything that the administration stands for—may be asserted that even on the money question Mr. Reed's plans differ from those of the administration.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major William H. Miller chief quartermaster, now at Anniston, Ala., has been assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of Santa Clara, Cuba.

James L. Wilcox has been assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of the province of Havana, relieving Major George A. Pond, who is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul.

Capt. George B. McCallum, commissary of subsistence, U. S. V., and Lieut. Arthur W. Bradbury, 7th California Volunteer Infantry, have been honorably discharged.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Shannon Richmond, at Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Menage at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and John T. Halsell at the same post, have been ordered to Manila, P. I. for assignment to duty.

The orders for the honorable discharge of Majors Henry St. Harris, William P. Kendall and Henry I. Raymond, brigade surgeons, U. S. V., (captains and assistant surgeons, U. S. A.), from the volunteer army of the United States, have been revoked, and they have been relieved from their present stations and ordered to duty in the Philippines.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter H. Dade, U. S. A., now at Chicago, Ill., has also been ordered to the Philippine Islands for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Curry has been relieved from duty at the general hospital, Fort Meyer, Va., and ordered to duty at the general hospital at Savannah, Ga.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT.

THE LATE GEN. ORDRWAY'S SON APPOINTED TODAY.

Godwin Ordway, who was today appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army, is the son of the late Gen. Albert Ordway, who organized and for ten years commanded the District of Columbia militia. Lieut. Ordway is regarded by those who know him as a young man of especial excellence. He was graduated from Lehigh about five years ago, and at that time was regarded as one of the finest foot ball players in the country. He stood exceptionally high in his class, and when he left the university was thoroughly qualified to take up the profession of mining engineer and assayer. From Lehigh he went to Roslyn, British Columbia, and in that camp practiced his profession with gratifying success. The death of his father, which occurred in New York city November 1st, brought the son to Washington, and here he has remained ever since, busily engaged in settling up his father's estate. While he is not engaged in technical military education, he is generally regarded as being far better fitted for army life than the great majority of those who have received appointment from the ranks of civilian life. Lieut. Ordway is an exceptionally fine appearing man, of much more than average physique, and brings to his new profession a great deal of practical information, and a close association with his father, who rendered most distinguished service during and since the civil war, and who unquestionably transmitted to his son very many of the sterling qualities which made Gen. Ordway one of the best beloved of men.

TO SUPPLANT MILITARY OFFICERS.

Changing Some Features of Cuban Government Being Considered.

The administration is contemplating a change in some features of the government of Cuba. It is probable that the military government will, to a certain extent, be replaced by civil government. The head of the government must, of course, remain military, but the change in contemplation is to have civil officers in place of the military men in the cabinet and subordinate positions. It is believed that civilian experts in different lines, such as finance and revenue, and in the management of much of the business of the island and the different municipalities, will get along more easily than the military officers. It is said that the officers, being brought up under strict military discipline, hold not only the statutes, but the rules and regulations as the guide in all their actions. The civilian officers would hold the statutes as the supreme guide, and endeavor to get along with the military officers in a more tact and diplomacy than the military men.

NAVAL ACADEMY IMPROVEMENTS.

The First Buildings to Be Erected Will Be Built of Granite.

The Navy Department is preparing to go ahead with the work provided for in the appropriation bill for improvements at the Annapolis Naval Academy. The appropriation of \$750,000 enables the department to erect the big new buildings at Annapolis, Md., for the construction of the new academy, boat house and armory, and for commencing the sea wall. Under the former act of Congress there was only sufficient money to construct these buildings of brick. Secretary Long decided that they ought to be made of granite, and the present appropriation will permit the use of granite in the buildings.

A PRETTY ROW ON HAND.

Two Massachusetts Towns Quarreling Over a Post Office.

There are a couple of little towns in Massachusetts which have been quarreling for several years over the location of a post office. They are Gardner and West Gardner. Some years ago the Post Office Department decided to establish a free delivery for Gardner. West Gardner heard of it and wanted a free delivery there. Then it was decided to consolidate the two offices and place a post office in the center of the two towns, a first-class delivery. West Gardner would not hear of such a proposition. It had its own council and municipal officers, and it was entitled, it thought, to as much consideration as its sister city. The case was never settled, and Gardner and West Gardner continued as two separate offices.

WOMEN IN THE CAR.

"As the officers' car passed a body of the militia a volley was fired into it, notwithstanding the fact that four ladies were in the windows. I was standing on the platform of my car. The wife of one of the captains, who was seated by the window, had a narrow escape. An iron brace prevented another bullet from crashing into the car."

"Up to 3:30 o'clock, when I left Macon, yesterday afternoon, not one of the depositions of the white or negro troops at that town had been committed by the 10th Immunes."

The action of the militia in Griffin was the most cowardly that I have ever seen human beings guilty of. Had they fired on the militia, the one above the other, it would have been bad enough, but to fire a volley into a car when the officer had charge of the men who fired the volley was a disgraceful thing. The officers who were unable to protect themselves, and who had not been guilty of any breach of the law, was beneath men."

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

Reports of General Brooke and General Henry.

General Brooke reported to the War Department today from Havana: "Death report, 8th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 6